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SATURDAY:
JOURNAL Printed..... 293 Help "Wants"
World Printed..... 234 Help "Wants"
Herald Printed..... 113 Help "Wants"

1899 Resolution—Use Journal "Wants."
A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!

an American paper for the American people
NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER

JOURNAL FIRST IN "WANTS"
OVER WORLD AND HERALD.

SATURDAY:
JOURNAL Printed..... 1287 "Wants"
World Printed..... 872 "Wants"
Herald Printed..... 768 "Wants"

1899 Resolution—Use Journal "Wants."

NO. 5,891. MONDAY—Fair, cold. Copyright, 1899, by W. H. Hearst. —NEW YORK, JANUARY 2, 1899.—12 PAGES. MONDAY—Fair, cold. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

OLD GLORY IS OVER HAVANA.

Guns of El Morro and Cabanas Salute the Emblem of Freedom at Noon,
and Spain Resigns Cuba Into American Hands---Cuban

"I accept this great trust in behalf of the Government and President of the United States; and (addressing Captain-General Castellanos) I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you."—General Brooke's Speech at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—The sovereignty of Cuba passed from Spain to the United States at noon today. At that hour all departments of the Government were turned over to the Americans, the flag of Spain was hauled down and Old Glory took its place over the Palace, Morro Castle, Cabanas and other public buildings.

Cuban generals accompanied the Americans to the Palace and witnessed the surrender.

The form of the transfer of the island was simple, consisting only of an exchange of speeches in the salon of the Palace, the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the raising in its stead of the flag of the United States over the Palace.

Salutes were fired from the heavy guns of the forts and the war ships before and after the change of flags, and the raising of the Stars and Stripes was greeted with cheers by the people who covered the roofs of the buildings around the Palace and the Plaza.

No crowd was permitted to gather in the streets in the vicinity of the Palace to witness the epoch-making function.

At 9 o'clock a guard composed of the Second Battalion of the Tenth Infantry marched into the Plaza des Armas, under command of Captain Van Vliet, and formed around the square. Captain-General Castellanos watched them with interest from the balcony of his apartments as they entered the square and were stationed at all the streets approaching the Plaza. No one was allowed to enter without a pass, and all the doors of the Palace facing the square were closed. Only those who could get on the roofs and balconies of houses in the neighborhood saw what was going on before the Palace.

Brigadier-General Clous, the master of ceremonies of the day, at 10:30 o'clock issued instructions to the officers who were to take charge of the various departments of the Government at noon.

Cuban Generals Present.

At 11:10 Major-General Wade and Major-General Butler, of the American Evacuation Commission, arrived from El Vedado on horseback, accompanied by their staffs. They were met by Brigadier-General Clous and Major T. Bentley Mott, of General Ludlow's staff. About the same moment, Mr. Lucien J. Jerome, British Vice-Consul, arrived, in a uniform of dark blue, and carrying a sword with a gold hilt. He was warmly greeted by the American officers.

Major-General John R. Brooke, Governor of Cuba, and Major-General Ludlow, Governor of the city of Havana, accompanied by their staffs, arrived at 11:30 in carriages. General Brooke and General Adna R. Chaffee, General Brooke's chief of staff, in the first carriage.

In each of the other carriages rode a Cuban general with American officers. The Cubans were Generals Laceret, Marie Menocal, Mayia Rodriguez, Serafin Sanchez, Jose Miguel Gomez, Nodarte, Rafael de Cardenas, Agra-

monte and Vidal and Colonel Valiente. As the carriages drove up the second company of the Thirty-eighth Spanish Infantry, under command of Colonel Don Rafael Salamanca, presented arms and the American band started up with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the Spanish colonel saluting.

Major-General Lee, Military Governor of the Province of Havana, with his staff, joined General Brooke. The latter then crossed the street to the Palace, General Lee on one side of him and General Chaffee on the other, followed by the other American Generals and the Cuban officers. The Cubans wore dark blue uniforms, brown felt hats and gray gloves, and they carried machetes.

A flourish of trumpets greeted the procession and the Spanish troops presented arms as the Americans entered the Palace. The Cubans remained outside, until escorted in by members of General Brooke's staff, the Spanish soldiery remaining all the while at "Present arms." As soon as all were within the Spanish troops formed in column of fours and marched around the right side of the Plaza to the docks, while the band of the Second Illinois Volunteers played the Spanish Royal March.

Spain and Cuba Clasp Hands.

Suddenly Captain-General Castellanos entered the salon without ceremony from the left and greeted General Brooke and others. After shaking hands, General Brooke sat upon a sofa, while General Castellanos moved toward the group of Cuban Generals. British Vice-Consul Jerome introduced him to General Mayia Rodriguez. Shaking both hands of the Cuban officer, in the usual Spanish fashion, General Castellanos said:

"We have been enemies, but I respect you for your correct attitudes and opinions. I have pleasure in shaking your hands."

General Rodriguez replied:

"I thank you, General. I feel sorry for the Spanish army, which has defended the banner it was sworn to defend. I also have pleasure in shaking your hands."

Captain-General Castellanos then took his position near Major-General Brooke. The buzz of conversation on the American side of the chamber contrasted with the silence on the Spanish side.

At the last stroke of 12 the boom of a gun caused all to turn to the Captain-General, who was talking with an American officer. Immediately all was silence. The Captain-General stepped directly in front of his staff. On his right stood Captain Juan S. Hart, interpreter to the United States Military Commission. Next to Captain Hart, in the order named, were Generals Chaffee, Brooke, Ludlow, Lee, Wade, Butler and Clous. Immediately behind General Chaffee was Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia.

Addressing himself to Major-General Wade, President of the United States Military Commission, though he

seemed to look at the floor, General Castellanos said:

"Gentlemen—In complying with the treaty of Paris, the agreement of the Military Commissioners of the island and the orders of my King, at this moment of noon, January 1, 1899, there ceases in Cuba Spanish sovereignty and begins that of the United States. In consequence, I declare you in command of the island, with the object that you may exercise it, declaring to you that I will be first in respecting it. Peace having been established between our respective Governments, I promise you to give all due respect to the United States Government, and I hope that the good relations already existing between our armies will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

"Bon Voyage," Replies General Brooke.

After Captain Hart had translated the address, General Wade said to General Brooke: "I transfer this command to you."

Major-General Brooke said:

"I accept this great trust in behalf of the Government and President of the United States; and (addressing Captain-General Castellanos) I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you."

Generals Brooke and Castellanos shook hands, and then Gen. Castellanos and his staff retired from the room, shaking hands with Mr. Jerome, who stood near the door.

As they retired, there was a movement toward General Brooke, Brigadier-General Clous shaking him by the hand and saying, "Success to you." General Brooke and others then stepped upon the balcony and looked down upon the Plaza.

A big American flag flying over the arsenal was in full view, and further away the Stars and Stripes streamed over Cabanas Fortress. Meanwhile, outside the room where the transfer of power had taken place, the Spanish officials were saying their farewells.

Turning to his officers, General Castellanos said, with tears in his eyes:

"Gentlemen, I have been in more battles than I have hairs on my head, and my self-possession has never failed me until to-day. Adieu, gentlemen, adieu."

Then, with arms upraised, he moved swiftly toward the stairway, escorted by General Chaffee and followed by his staff. As he crossed the Plaza the American ladies who were standing in the balcony of the barracks waved their handkerchiefs, and General Castellanos responded by bowing and kissing his hand toward them.

Castellanos Leaves for Matanzas.

At the corner of the plaza, with tears in his eyes, he turned to take a final look at the Palace. He could see the American generals on the balcony.

Without a word, he turned sharply in the direction of the wharf. History had reversed "The last sigh of the Moor."

At the pier Generals Clous and Chaffee bade him farewell, and the retiring Captain-General put off for the Spanish transport Babat, on which he will proceed to Matanzas, accompanied by a battalion of the Thirty-eighth Infantry.

SENATOR MORGAN SAYS THE JOURNAL'S POWER AND EFFICIENCY SAVED CUBA.

Editor of the New York Journal:

THE New York Journal was active, powerful and efficient in establishing the facts that compelled the people of the United States to intervene for the release of Cuba from a power that ruled there in defiance of all just, humane and Christian sentiment.

The Journal will be so rated in any faithful history of the war in Cuba.

JOHN T. MORGAN, Senator from Alabama.

Washington, Jan. 1.

"JOURNAL A POTENT AGENCY FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE," SAYS M'MILLIN.

Editor of the New York Journal:

I WISH to express to you my opinion that the Journal has been an exceedingly active and potent agency from the beginning of the last struggle for Cuban independence. In this it has aligned itself, as it usually does, on the side of freedom and against oppression. The advocates of Cuban independence realize that the Journal did much to free Cuba, and join it in a wish for the success of free and independent Cuba.

BENTON M'MILLIN, Representative from Tennessee.

Washington, Jan. 1.

MASON HOPES FOR AID FOR FILIPINOS, TOO.

Editor of the New York Journal:

CONGRATULATE you on the help you gave in the West Indies for the liberation of Cuba. I hope you will do as much for the downtrodden in the Philippines.

WILLIAM E. MASON,
Senator from Illinois.

Washington, Jan. 1.

UP GO THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER HAVANA!

Havana, January 1, 1899.

The President, Washington:

The government formally surrendered by General Castellanos to American commission at 12 o'clock, and by latter transferred to General Brooke. Ceremonies successfully carried out.

The American flag flies from Morro Castle, Cabanas, the Palace and other buildings, City orderly.

Havana, January 1, 1899.

Secretary of War, Washington:

The flag sent up on Morro Castle and the Palace at 12:04 P. M., local time.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General Commanding.

MURPHY COMMENTS THE JOURNAL.

THE name of the New York Journal will always be associated with the liberation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke. The Journal is to be congratulated on its work in the cause of Cuba and humanity.—Statement made by Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of New York.

